BATTLE BEFORE METZ.

BAZAINE'S GREAT SORTIE. DESPERATE EFFORT TO BAISE THE SIEGE—
FRENCH ADVANCE UNDER COVER OF A FOG
—MAGNIFICENT BRAVERY OF THE LANDWEIR—THE FRENCH DRIVEN BACK AT THE
POINT OF THE BAYONET.

1BY TBLEGGAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1870.

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The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Maizières near Metz sends a description of the battle of the 7th inst., as follows:

The engagement of to-day is the most important effort Bazaine has made since the Prussians threw their belt of men, guns, and earthworks around the fortresses of Metz. He had at least 50,000 men engaged in to-day's attempt; the Prussians had a considerably larger number. The morning was dull and misty. As I reached the eminence at Poix, I could barely see Mount St. Quentin above the fog in the valley, the sun's rays striking upon its warm gray peak. It seemed as if a general armistice had been declared. Even the outpost fire had ceased.

In the bombardment of the two previous days, the position occupied by the batteries of German heavy guns was at Frenecourt, near the starting point of the rise of hills some distance to the southwest of Maizières. To speak more precisely-they were stationed on the low hills of Meromont, beyond which stands an observatory which commands the whole plain. (Marange, the headquarters of the Prussian Third Army Corps, is considerably in the rear of this position.) These heavy guus, curiously enough, belong to the State of Hesse-Darmstadt. The Prussians pushed their batteries considerably beyond Frenecourt: they had six field-batteries midway between it and Semécourt, and on the 6th they had passed forward a seventh battery as far as

DESTRUCTION OF LADONCHAMPS.

From the several positions the bombardment of Fort St. Eloy had been going on, and also a shell-fire into the Village of Ladenchamps, some little distance nearer Metz than St. Remy, and en the line of railway. Till lately this village (Ladonchamps) had been considered "neutral territory;" but on the 2d inst. the French had seized it, and established a battery in front of it. The village itself was burned, the same night, by Prussian shells; but still the French retained the position, and the Prussian fire of the last few days had been partly directed to the dislodgement of the enemy from a position which was important, as the occupation of it could enfillade the whole front across the valley.

On the 6th, nearly 1,000 shells having been thrown into Ladonchamps and around it, late in the evening, the French had evacuated the shattered ruins of a once smiling village. The Prussians at once threw forward troops in the direction of the village, establishing their reserves in its rear, and sending forward sergeants' squads to occupy it and the villages of Grand Estapes and Petit Estapes, to which its possession was the key. St. Remy constituting the chief support. There lay the 50th Regiment of the Landwehr, Maxe close to the river, and considerably in advance, was occupied by outposts sent forward from the Tenth Army Corps, on the other side

The two divisions of the Landwehr stretched athwart the valley from the bridge at Argancy, where they touched the Tenth Army Corps, to near Marange, where they met the Fifth Army Corps; and to them was confided the duty of holding the tiat, alluvial tract on the western bank of the Moselle. THE OPENING FIRE.

At Maizières I found the headquarters of Gen. Von Kummer, who commands the Landwehr. The men were generally housed in temporary barracks which they had themselves constructed, and which did great credit to their ingenuity. About 1 o'clock I was seated at lunch with two staff officers in an arbor in Gen. Von Kummer's garden, when the guns of the Prussian batteries by Semécourt began to be

"It is only because there are a few Frenchmen leafing around Ladenchamps," observed one of the officers. "There will be nothing serious to-day; there is too much mist in the valley,"

Certainly it seemed as though he must be right. When I was on the hills at Semécourt I could not see the villages in the valley below, and the cathedral of Metz, which, next to St. Quentin, is our constant landmark, was utterly invisible. But the roar of the guns grew louder and louder, and there came first one heavy "boom," and then another, from the big guns lying behind at Frenecourt. The officers fidgeted, but would not yet own that anything scrious was taking place. Their nonchalance gave way at last, when an aid-de-camp came up at a gallop, spreading alarm everywhere as he went, and dashing en to the General's quarters for instructions to guide the front. In five minutes more we were all in the saddle, and after a short gallop were looking upon the scene of action from the fringe of the wood in front of the Chateaux of Brienx and

BAZAINE'S INTENTIONS.

To explain the tactics of Bazaine and the manner to which his undertaking was foiled, I give a brief description of the ground. From Metz to Maizières there is a long trough with a flat bottom-the alluvial margin of the Moselle. This tract is about four rules wide. On the west it is bounded by the hights I have already named, and, nearer Metz, by Norivy and Saulny. On the east it is bounded by a lower series of bluffs, on which stand the villages ef Oigy and Malroy; but between them and the flat bottom runs the Moselle, inpinging considerably on the flat expanse. Just opposite Olgy, across the bottom, at the narrowest part thus formed, lies a series of villages: the two Estapes and St. Remy, with Maxe and Ladonchamps, situated respectively a little to the east and west front.

There were Prussian troops in all these localities Their dispositions, detailed to me by a staff officer, had been steadily maintained. Bazaine had laid his plan with great art. Covered by the fog he had stade his dispositions with such adroitness that when it lifted, a little past 1 o'clock, they were sheady nearly complete. In the first instance he directed a strong assault on Ladonchamps. The Landwehr outpost held the place as if they were 10,000 instead of 100 men, and the French sent their infantry swarming into it, while their artillery

"Only an attempt to occupy Ladonchamps," quoth my friend of the staff as he lit a fresh cigar. "The runs will teach them the folly of that-and we can go back to our arbor."

It certainly seemed that, if anything could convince the French of their imprudence, the Prussian artillery might. The white sourts of smoke were visible all around the valley. On the right front the batteries at Semécourt were hard at work, and also others nearer, down the flat; while the great guns at Frenceourt were sending shells at a low range right over Ladonchamps among the advancing French. Then on our left, at Amelange, two other batteries were maintaining a semi-cross fire; and from the bluffs on the other side of the Moselle, between Olgy and Malroy, the Prussian field artillery was roaring.

THE FRENCH ENTER THE VILLAGES. But my friend of the staff was not to see the arbor for an hour or two. The attack on Ladonchamps was a diversion. Suddenly the villages of Grand and Petit Estapes, of St. Remy and Maxe, were overwhelmed by an avalanche of Frenchmen. The 59th Landwehr in St. Romy would not fall back, as it should, in common prudence, have done; but stood there in the streets until the French, having played spon it with their artillery, and rained charsepor and mitraillense bullets, finally pushed backward the shattered remnant to the high road by sheer dint of numbers. The Fusileer batallion of the 58th Reg-Iment occupied Grand Estapes; and it occupies and bie from the circumstr

wounded. The battalion would not give ground, and may be said to have been annihilated as it stoodthe men with their backs to the walls and their faces to the foe. The other battalions of the same regiment suffered terribly.

So far, then, Bazaine bad succeeded. He had occupied the chain of villages athwart the valley, and had placed a few batteries of artillery out on their front to reply to the Prussian fire. But this statu quo he neither wished to nor could maintain. The Prussian artillery, throwing their projectiles from three sides of the parallelogram, interfered with the comfortable realization of such a conception. It seems clear that Bazaine would not have done what he did, if he had not contemplated something more. That something, I have not the remotest doubt, was a sortie to establish communications with Thionville. His tactics were well conceived. From St. Remy and the two Estapes he kept the Prussian fire engaged with musketry and artillery. He sent forward from Grand Estapes great swarms of sharpshooters, who fared extremely ill at the hands of the Landwehr. Beside this, he massed a great body of men, nearly 30,000 in all, on the bank of the Moselle, under cover of the houses of Maxe, and sent them forward to cut through the Prussian environment

where it was weakest, close to the river. THE CRISIS OF THE BATTLE.

The moment was a critical one. The Landwehr had all been sent forward against the villages, with the exception of one brigade that was in reserve; but the Tenth Army Corps had been crossing the pontoon bridge and was massing between the river and Amelange. There Gen. Von Voight was in command of the back operations, and he gave the order for several regiments to advance. The movement was a sight not easily to be forgotten. First came the Fusileers, extending at a rapid run into skirmishing order and covering the whole plain with their long, thin lines. Then came the dense columns of companies of Grenadiers, the bands playing and the colors unfurled. But all the work was not left for the infantry to do; the artillery entered the village alone, and concentrated their fire on the French columns advancing by the Mozelle. Bazaine is singularly weak in field artillery, and the only reply to the Prussian fire was from the sullen sides of Fort St. Julien or from the ramparts of St. Eloy. But the mitrailleuse venomously sounded its angry whirr, making the skirmishers recoil narrowly as they crossed the line of fire, and tearing chasms in the fronts of the solid masses of which they were the forerunners.

The artillery and the skirmishers were enough for the French. Their dense columns staggered and then broke apart. Through my glass I could see a continuous sauve qui peut. They ran pell mell into the village of Maxe; but when once they had walls of stone and lime between them and the Prussians, they became obstinate and would go no further. In vain the Prussian artillery fired upon the village, advancing closer and closer in alternate order of batteries with a precision and rapidity that could not have been exceeded on parade. That obstinate battery in front of Grand Estapes would not be silenced, and the French sharpshooters still lined the highway in its front. By this time it was nearly 4 o'clock. A gallant captain of cavalry pulled up as he galloped past me, to swear at the French for spoiling his dinner which had been ordered for that hour. Ah! the captain will want no more dinners. He had not gone a hundred yards toward my right when a shell from St. Julien fell and burst right before him, blowing him and his horse into fragments. The same shell disturbed a hare which bounded from its form and dashed across the battle field right in a line with the gun fire. The Landwehr men shouted at the sight, amid the dropping shots from the chassepots, and but for special restraint by the officers, I believe several would have quitted the shelter of the intrenchments to go in chare.

BAYONET CHARGE OF THE LANDWERR. As we stood in this suspense a staff officer galloped along the front line with orders for a general advance to take the village by storm. The advance, he told me, was to consist of four brigades of the Landwehr, with two brigades of the Tenth Army Corps supporting. In a few minutes more the command came sounding along the line, and the men sprang from their cover and went forward with that steady, quick step so characteristic of the Prussians marching. The shells from the battery of Grand Estapes tore through the line; the mitrailleuse and chassepot bullets poured against it leaden hail; but still the Landwehr, silent and stern, marched steadily to the front. have been under fire many times, but never knew a more furious fire than that to which the center of this line was exposed. Gen. Von Branderstein, commanding the Third Brigade of the Landwehr, was shot down as he rode close to me; and several of his Staff were wounded. At length the intrenchments were reached, behind which were lying the shattered remnants of the 58th and 59th Landwehr. The fraternization consisted of "Hurran Preussen!" and then, "Vorwarts! Immer vorwarts!" and the line threw itself to the front in a run. The gunners from the battery drove on. The stubborn French had barely time to run around the corner before the Landwehr were now the

before the Landwehr were upon them.

The French left their guns perforce. They made a last stand in the villages, but it would have been better for them had they run away at first. The Landwehr, with less of the conventional warriors in them than the line, are not so much inclined to give them than the line, are not so much inclined to give quarter as are the professional soldiers. With many a Frenchman this afternoon, the first shock consisted of a bayonet thrust. The French fought "like devils" in the narrow streets of the villages and used the mitrailleuses with fair judgment and effect. But there came upon them the steady, inexorable forward stride of the Landwehr. The bayonet obtained force from that strength of back and thigh which is the leading athletic characteristic of the Prussian, and the villages were cleared of all, save the victors, the dead, and the wounded. To the Landwehr must be conceded the honor of the fray. They

Prussian, and the villages were cleared of all, save the victors, the dead, and the wounded. To the Landwehr must be conceded the honor of the fray. They it was who checked the rush of the French advance by holding the villages till they had not a man left who could stand upright and fire the needle-gun. To them also was intrusted the grand final advance which swept the French out of the villages.

COMPARISON OF LANDWEIR AND LINE.

I have seen the Prussian line soldiers fight before to-day. I saw them clamber up the face of the Spicheren on their hands and knees. I saw them deploy in front of Colombey and Montoy in the battle of the 14th August. I saw them stand up against the mitrailleuses on the slopes of Gravelotte. I saw them dash back the French sortie of the 12th of September. I have learned to believe that the Prussian forces of the line can do anything that any soldiers in the world can do. But it was not until now that I ganged the caliber of the Landwehr. Were I a general I should never wish to command better men. Cool in the intrenchments where they lay calmly in position, picking up the bullets that fell among them; resolute, indomitable in their steady, quick march forward: and irresistible in the inlages, they are troops to delight the heart of any man with a soldierly instinct.

EKCONNOISSANCE BY NIGHT.

In the moonlight the Prussian artillery was still firing sluggishly from the hights above Oley and St. Julien, throwing projectiles over the tableland seemingly to silence the ire of those forts. All the ground in the rear of the village of Charly and toward Vany was pitted with shells that had fallen and burst during the day. A brisk musketry fire was going on in front of Chiculles and L'Orme, so quiet when I had ridden through them in the morning. The French, pouring down out of the Bois de Grimont, made a feigned attack in considerable force up this valley. All I could learn was that in the front there were many dead and wounded, and I met a large ambulance train coming forward to take the wounded out of the range of fire. Some left in the villages of Vremy and Poix had been killed during the day. But all was now quiet there. A little further on I came to the rear of Sevigny and Noisseville, from which I met my friends of the 4th returning, singing trimmplantly.

The French from Mey and the clope in front of St. Julien had thrown buttalions into Noilly, and thence had attempted to storm the redoubt in front of Noisseville, but had been repelsed with considerable loss, the Prussian artillery driving them out of Noully into the wood. I was in time to accompany a tentative advance of the Prussian artillery along the highway right under the works of Little Bellecroix—a reconnoissance chiefly remarkable to contract the contract of the property of t RECONNOISSANCE BY NIGHT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1870.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

NEW NAPOLEONIC INTRIGUE.

THE SECRET OF BOURBAKI'S VISIT TO EUGENIE -SHE WISHED TO SEND THE PRINCE IM-PERIAL TO METZ-HER HOPES OF A REGENCY -BAZAINE EXPOSES THE INTRIGUE TO THE order for reimbursement. TOURS GOVERNMENT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Tours telegraphs: "On the 9th there was a balloon dispatch from Marshal Bazaine, not published, but which I know to be in the hands of the Government here. It reveals the secret of Bourbaki's appearance at Chiselhurst which has so greatly puzzled the London press. The improbable explanations hitherto given were not the true ones.

"The Empress, in connivance with the Emperor and Bismarck, sent a messenger to Metz, saying she desired to confer with a trusty general on an affair of great importance. Marshal Bazaine, though not liking to part with a general whose mission he was not allowed to know, was so pressed by the messenger, who gave undoubted proof of his being sent by the Empress, that he was persuaded to send Bourbaki. Canrobert, who was for a moment thought of, had his leg hurt, which prevented him from traveling.

"When Bourbaki, who, armed with Bismarek's pass, got through the Prussian lines without difficulty, arrived at Chiselhurst, the Empress thanked him most earnestly for coming, and proceeded to say that she wanted him to take charge of the Prince Imperial, conduct him to Metz, let him remain with Bazaine's army until the time came for completing an arrangement for peace on the basis of the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, the abdication of the Emperor, and the restoration of the dynasty in the person of Napoleon IV., with herself as Regent.

"Bourbaki was thunderstruck at this proposal. He expostulated mildly for some time, endeavoring in vain to make the Empress understand the real position of affairs. But when he found her illusion could not be dispelled, he bluntly refused the mission she sought to impose upon him, and told her plainly that no French army would tolerate the presence of the son of Napoleon III. The Empress

"Bourbaki returned to Metz. Bazaine, highly indignant at his report, sent this strange story to the Republican Government at Tours. It is highly probable that the letter which the Empress some time ago commissioned Lady Cowley to take to the Emperor at Wilhelmshöhe had reference to this affair. The intrigue originally failed, and is now completely

LATEST MILITARY OPERATIONS.

NO FURTHER NEWS FROM ORLEANS-PRUSSIAN DAY-A FRENCH SUCCESS CLAIMED AT BRU-

A telegram from Tours, dated October 12, midnight states that no further news had been received from Orleans or Chateaudun, whither the reënforcements were sent last evening. Much anxiety is manifested, as it is known the Germans were in heavy force in that neighborhood.

The Prussians occupied Orleans yesterday. A French Corps was encamped on the left bank of the

A dispatch from the Prussian headquarters at Versailles states that the French Army of the Loire were driven out of Orleans after a nine hours' fight Orleans was subsequently stormed. The Prussians took upward of 10,000 prisoners. Their loss was small. The Bavarians participated in the engage-

An engagement occurred on Monday, the 10th, near Bruyeres, between a body of France-tireur and the Prussians. After a short conflict, the latter retired with a loss of 30 killed and wounded. The French loss is not stated.

An eagagement took place on the 11th, between the Prussians and French at Messangére. The latter were defeated and compelled to abandon the place. A corps of Francs-tireur left Lyons yesterday for the seat of operations on the Loire.

An engagement occurred at Mottegras yesterday, between the Uhlans and the Hussars. No result is given. A force of 800 Prussians and 500 Saxons has already occupied Gisors.

The Germans have also appeared at Montdedier, where a small detachment of them was defeated by the Francs-tireur.

A telegram from Areon, Belgium, dated last evening, says: "Heavy cannonading has been heard today in the direction of Thionville. It is said the garrison of Montmeday has retreated to Stenay." On Monday a Prussian cavalry division drove 4,000

Mobiles across the Eure near Chersey. The losses of the latter were heavy. It is known that Gen Garibaldi has left Tours in company with Col. Frapoli for the seat of war. The

exact destination has not been divulged, but it is intimated he will take command at Orleans. The Prussians have burned the town of Ablis, in revenge for the defeat suffered at the hands of the France-tireur. A Prussian demonstration is making

toward Amiens, and Bretcuil has been occupied by A dispatch from Berlin dated yesterday states that the obstacles to the conveyance and planting of siege guns have been so far overcome that the cannonade before Paris may be momentarily expected.

GENERAL FRENCH NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER BALLOON FROM PARIS-THE NEW FRENCH COAT OF ARMS-TERRI-BLE RAVAGES OF THE RINDERPEST AT METZ Tours, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1870.

A balloon from Paris descended at Tournay today. The navigator, M. Carjot, had much difficulty in alighting. The news from Paris is most cheering. The popular order is unbounded. The soldiers are anxiously awaiting the Prussian attack, and have no doubt of their ability to withstand it. Perfect order reigns everywhere. The confidence in Gen. Trochu seems to be limitless. Everybody is quiet, firm, and courageous. A Paris letter printed in the Constitutionnel to-day says the word "peace" is tabooed in Paris. Everybody is easting cannon, making mitrailleuses, and constructing pontoons. Enough of the latter have been constructed to bridge the Atlantic Ocean.

The new French coat-of-arms has made its appear ance. It consists of a figure of Liberty, with the legend, "In the name of the French people." On the reverse is a garland of mixed oak and olive, with a wheat-ear in the center. There is also the inscription, "Republique Française Democratique. Une et Indivisible." Around the periphery are the words, 'Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité."

It is reported that the cattle in and around Metz are dying by hundreds from the rinderpest. The bodies cannot be buried quick enough to prevent epidemic. Notwithstanding severe frosts have occurred the disease is spreading rapidly.

The French International Ambulances have been disbanded, and those organized by the members of the French press soon will be. The official decree appointing Gen. Aurells de Pal-

adines to the command of the army of the Loire in place of Gen. La Motterouge is published to-day. The beint street and house activitation of the sand and see cutties attendements were most committee I have

nation have been united. Francois Frederic Steenackers has been appointed to the Superintendency of the new department by the Provisional Govern-

ment. M. Legoff will be Chief Secretary. The Government has discovered that all foreign arms reaching France, may be seized by the authorities, and that the War Department will assess the value and take possession of the same and give an

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS AT TOURS -EXPECTED WITHDRAWAL OF THE PRUS-SIAN MINISTER AT LONDON-GEN. FLEURY

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1870. A correspondent of The London Post reports that 150 volunteers from the United States recently arrived at Tours, and met with an enthusiastic

at Wilhelmshöhe. There is much curiosity to know what has become of Marshal Lebœuf, as nothing has been heard of him since the first series of battles It is expected that Prussia, in view of the delicate relations with England, in consequence of the latter's alleged violation of neutrality, will give Count

Gen. Fleury has been permitted to rejoin Napoleon

Von Bernstoff, the North German Embassador, an indefinite leave of absence, leaving only a Charge d'Affaires at London. It is now said the revolution in Algeria is un checked. In the Province of Constantine the insurgents have gained the same advantages, and bid the

authorities defiance. The correspondent of The Standard charges the Prussians with constant exaggeration. He writes that the number of men and the amount of material captured at Strasbourg should be reduced at least one-half from the Prussian figures.

Prussia is now negotiating with the smaller States of Germany for national unity under Frederick, in place of a federation.

The session of the North German Parliament will probably be resumed before the meeting of the Prussian Diet, that is, toward the end of November. The Parliament will be required to provide means for the war, and adjust certain questions springing from it. The elections for this body will probably occur on Wednesday, the 19th of October, and those for the Deputies in the Prussian Diet about eight days later. The French prisoners were removed from Beverloo because of a conspiracy to murder the guards and

LOCAL WAR NEWS.

The German residents from Kirchheimboland

The concert given by the Archenbroedel, Liederkranz, and Arion Societies, at Steinway Hall, for the German patriotic fund, netted \$2,274.

The French Patriotic Aid Society will send no more money to France until information is received of the disposition made of moneys already ferwarded. Since the last meeting of the Society \$5,000 have been

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY. A PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. LA MARMORA. FLORUNCE, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1870.

Gen. La Marmora on arriving at Rome, ssued a proclamation to the people. He says the plebis citum nobly crowns the national edifice. He hopes and believes the Pope as the head of the Church will exercise his rights in perfect freedom. This feeling is sacred, but the national centiment is none the less sacred. He appeals to all to preserve order and tranquility.

The persons who have been arrested from time to time lately for attempting to evade military service have been

M. Thiers had an audience with the King to-day. Dissentions are springing up in the Party of Action with respect to their policy for the future. The Jesuita are preparing to leave Rome for Prussia. It is reported that Prussia desires the restoration of Nice to Italy.

SOUTH AMERICA.

INSUPPRECTION OF 1,000 COOLIES IN PERU. LIMA, Sept. 21.-The most noteworthy event which has occurred since the date of my last letter, has been the insurrection of some Chinese laborers employed on the estates of Galpou and Pativilca, situated about 150 miles north of this city. On the night of the 4th inst. the north of Lima, became aware of the arrival there of a large sum of money. They rose in a body and took possession of the silver, murdering all the whites

large sum of money. They rose in a body and took possession of the silver, murdering all the whites on the plantation. They then proceeded to the neighboring estates, inducing all the cooles to join them, and continued their work of murder and descruction. Their number was finally augmented to over a thousand, and they attempted to take and sack the village of Barranca. The inhabitants, however, had received timely advice of their movements, and had time to throw up temporary breastworks, from behind which they made a vigorous defense. The Chinamen, unprepared for resistance, were driven off, scattering in all directions. By the 6th Sept., troops arrived from Lima, but the Chinese had already fled in small detachments to the mountains. About 30 whites were killed in all, and over 200 Cooles.

Other accounts mention that the towns of Barranca and Supé were also thrown into great consternation. Five haciendas are mentioned in the valley of Pativilea as having suffered, and the town of Pativilea itself is said to have been piliaged and ravaged. Horrible atrocities to women and children are related; and it is said that all who were unable to escape by flight were butchered. The entire number in revoit has been stated at 1,000; those killed, more than 100; taken prisoners, 300; not yet captured, 500. Another report makes the total number in instruction comprise 4,000; but this is probably owing to the mistake of including in the estimate the other haciendas in the valley of Pativilea, to which the insurrection did not spread.

It is affirmed that investigations have since established that the laborers among whom this frightful affair eriginated were allowed the use of opium; that wherever the use of opium was not permitted the cooleies refused to join the insurrection. It is, however, believed that bad treatment may have had much to do with arousing the passions of this unfortunate class of inborers, and the Peruvian authorities are urged to give the circumstances of the coolies preceding the outbreak a careful inve

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES. ... The ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has set-tled near Geneva. She has a fine residence near the lake. The Prince de Joinville is in Geneva.

... The rinderpest is still spreading rapidly throughout Belgium, Holland, and Prussia, all efforts to prevent its ravages having proved ineffectual. It is reported that it will require at least two years to prepare Rome to serve as the Italian capitwo years to prepare Rome to serve as the Italian capital, and that the removal of the seat of Government from Florence has been indefinitely postponed.

The preliminaries of the marriage be-tween the Princess Louisa, fourth daugiter of Queen Nictoria, and the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyle, have been arranged with the consent of the Queen. It is considered that the possibility of the Princess succeeding to the crown is too remote to render the alliance dangerous.

the alliance dangerous.

A terrible gale prevailed throughout Great Britain on Weddesstay night, and many marine disasters have already been reported. The storm was particularly severe on the Mersey, and the shipping at Liverpool was damaged considerably. At Limerick, in Ireland, the storm was little short of a tormado. One man was blown into the floating deck and drowned; another's skull was crushed by a fasting chimney. Houses were unroofed, and vessels driven ashore.

VISIT OF THE VETERANS. The long-expected guests of the 9th Regi-

ment arrived yesterday morning at 8, landing at Pier No. 40, North River. The organizations represented are the Newburyport Veteran Artillery, 130 men, commanded by Major Ben. Pericy Poore, the well-known journalist; the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, 180 men, commanded by Major Kennedy, and the Amoskeag Veterans of Manby Major Kennedy, and the Amoskesg Veterans of Manchester, 140 men, commanded by Col. Nathaniel Head. The visitors formed in line on West-st, and waited patiently for the appearance of the 9th Regiment, The visitors were evidently not expected at so the carly an hour, for the 9th Regiment were not early an hour, for the 9th Regiment were not on the ground until 10 o'clock. Many anxious inquiries were made as to the whereabouts of "truthful James," and the theory most generally adopted was that James," and the theory most generally adopted was that James," and the theory most generally adopted was that James, and the theory most generally adopted was that James, and the characteristics in and the Ninth marched down Canai-st, halling in line between Greatwich and Washington-sts. The Chonel was present, as wich and Washington-sts. The Chonel was present, as wich and Washington-sts. The Chonel was present, as with the valuable assistance of the Adjutant, he was enabled to complete arrangements for a reception of the visitors in military style. The several commands from New-England marched up Canal-st., the Ninth presenting arms as they passed. The Ninth them proceeded in advance, and escorted the guests to the lateis.

In the evening, a grand reception was given at the Armory of the rid Regiment, on Fourteenthesis.

The armory was hundaemely decreated for the occa-

and satisfactory. At an early hour the hall was filled with a brilliant assemblage, and as the hours crept on, the Armory became uncomfortably crowded. The scene was brilliant beyond description. The music for dancing was furnished by Bernstein's orchestra, while the 9th Regiment Band, together with Dodworth's and the bands accompanying the visitors, played during the promenades. At 12 o'clock a magnificent collation was served. The dancing was afterward resumed, and continued until a late hour. The visitors are invited to attend the Fair of the American Institute this morning, and in the afternoon will be escorted to the boat by the 9th Regiment.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY COX-THE NEUTRALITY LAWS-THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE FREDERICK COUNTY FAIR.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1870. It is reported to-day, as coming from a relative and friend of Secretary Cox, of the Interior Department, that he tendered his resignation to the President on Tuesday evening last, but that the President has not yet ac-

In these dispatches yesterday, the facts were given in elation to the Administration determining to carry out the neutrality proclamation recently issued to the very letter. In addition to the instructions issued by the Attorney-General, and the Secretarys of War and Navy, etc., to-day Secretary Boutwell also issued orders on the subject to the various Collectors of Customs in the coun. try. He informs them that it is their duty as officers of the United States to assist in enforcing upon the armed vessels of each belligerent, a strict conformance to the orders of the proclamation. He also instructs the Col. ectors to keep a strict watch on these vessels as to the time of their arrival, stay, and departure, and to make known all information they obtain to the United States District-Attorney in their district, and also to keep the Secretary of the Treasury informed as to the violations f any of the orders in the proclamation.

For some time past the officers comprising the Naval Retiring and Examining Board have been in the habit of neeting on alternate days for business. Their files and records have become disagreeably mixed, and much confusion has ensued, and consequent delay. The Secretary of the Navy has reorganized the Board, divided its du ties, and ordered them to be performed as two distinct Boards. The Examining Board is now composed of Rear-Admiral J. Smith, President, and Rear-Admirals Selfridge, Powed, and Radford. The Retiring Board is composed of Rear-Admiral Bailey, President, and Rear-Admirals Poor and Hoff, and Surgeons Edwards and Clymer. This reap-points Admirals Hoff and Powell, who were relieved from duty on the Roard.

points Admiras
duty on the Board.
Commodore A. L. Case, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau
of the Navy Department, left here to-day for Pittsburgh,
to investigate the affairs in that section connected with

ordnance contracts, &c.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The party which left Washington this morning in a special car, to attend, by invitation, the Frederick County Agricultural Fair, consisted of President Grant, Postmaster-General Creswell, Secretary of the Navy Robeson, Admiral Porter, Commodore Alden, W. W. Corcoran; M. G. Emory, Mayor of Washington; Col. Casey, Collector of Customs at New-Orleans; Gen. T. T. Dent; Gen. Capron, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture; George H. Plant, and Charles Smith of Washington. Marshal Goldsboro of Maryland, and Collector Thomas of Baitimore joined the party at the Washington Junction, as did the scholars, in uniform, of the Maryland Agricultural College. The Marine Band, from Washington, engaged by the Managers of the Fair, were also passengers, together with many private citizens. The party arrived at the Monoency Junction at 114 o'clock, where they were met by the Committee from the Agricultural Association. Dr. Schleyin, in their behalf, addressing the President, tendered a most cordial greeting. They citetished a grateful remembrance of the visit made by the President and friends a year ago, and hoped the present would be more agreeable than the last. He concuded by extending to all a hearty and sincere welcome. The President bowed his thanks, and then introduced to the Committee the several gentlemen comprising the party.

On arriving at Frederick, the President was greefed.

On arriving at Frederick, the President was greeted with cheers by the crowd at the railroad station. The visitors were piaced in open carriages, and preceded by the Marine Band, moved to the Fair Ground. The streets through which they passed were densely crowded with people, and the President was repeatedly cheered. On arriving at the grounds the visitors rode round to view the stock, and subsequently were escerted to the main stand, where a number of ladies and gentiemen were presented to the President and Postmaster-General Cresswell, Secretary Robeson, Admiral Porter, and others of the guests. It is estimated that from 10,000 to 15,000 persons were on the grounds, including ex-Governors Bradford and Swann, and other prominent citizens of Maryland. During the afternoon Mr. H. C. Naill presented to the President the Principal of the Maryland Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, who said the pupils, iso in number, would like to take him by the hand. To this the President cheerfully assented. The enhidren filed before him, their teacher by signs affording them explanations. The scene was one of much interest.

By Special Orders No. 2.2 of the War Department a General Court-Martini—to consist of Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard, Lieut-Col. Thomas C. Devin, Lieut-Col. J. H. Dexter, Assistant Medical Purveyor; Major Thomas J. Hannes, Commissary of Subsistence; Major Louis H. Pelouze, Assistant Medical Purveyor; Major Thomas J. Hannes, Commissary of Subsistence: Major Louis H. Pelouze, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. A. C. Bainbridge of 5th Artillery; Capt. Michael V. Sheridan of 7th Cavalry; Major W. Winthrop, Judge Advocate of the Court—is hereby appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., On the 20th list., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Cadets J. W. Smith, John W. Wilson, William S. Davis, and George C. Hayle of the United States Milliary Academy, and such other cadets as may be ordered before it by the War Department. No other

A WARNING TO THE FENTANS

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION FROM THE PRESIDENT -ALL ILLEGAL ENTERPRISES TO BE SUP-PRESSED-THE NEUTRALITY LAWS TO BE STRICTLY ENFORCED. Washington, Oct. 13.—The following procla-

nation has been issued by the President to-day:

mation has been issued by the President to-day:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Divers evil-disposed persons have, at sundry times, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begun, or set on foot, or provided, or prepared the means for military expeditions or enterprises to be carried on thence, against the territories or dominions of Powers with whom the United States are at peace, by organizing bodies pretending to have powers of Government over portions of the territories or dominions of Powers with whom the United States are at peace; or by being, or assuming to be, members of such bodies, by Powers with whom the United States are at peace; or by being, or assuming to be, members of such bodies, by levying or collecting money for the purpose, or for the alleged purpose of using the same in carrying on mili-tary enterprises against such territories or dominions; by enlisting and organizing armed forces to be used against such Powers; and by fitting out, and equipping, and arming vessels to transport such organized armed forces to be employed in hostilities against such Powers; and

forces to be employed in lostifities against such rowers;
and
Whereas, It is alleged, and there is reason to apprehend
that such evil-disposed persons have at sundry times,
within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States,
violated the laws thereof by accepting and exercising
commissions to serve by land or by sea against Powers
with whom the United States are at peace; by culisting
themselves or other persons to carry on war against such
Powers; by fitting out and arming vessels with intent
that the same shall be employed to cruise or commithostilities against such Powers, or by delivering commissions within the territory or jurisdiction of the United

Powers; by fitting out all any provided to cruise or commit that the same shall be employed to cruise or commit hostilities against such Powers, or by delivering commissions within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for such vessels, to the extent that they might be employed as aforesaid; and, "Whereas, Such acts are in violation of the laws of the United States in such cases made and provided, and are done in disregard of the duties and obligations which all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States ove thereto, and are concemned by all right-minded and law-abiding citizens; Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that all persons hereafter found, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, committing any of the afore-cited violations of law, or any similar violations of the sovereignty of the United States, for which punishment is provided by law, will be rigorously prosecuted therefor, and, upon conviction and sentence to punishment, will not be entitled to expect or receive the elemency of the Executive to save them from the consequences of their guilt; and I enjoin upon every officer of this Government, civil and military, or naval, to use all efforts in his power to arrest, for trial and punishment, every such offender against the laws, providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly Powers. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this weight day of October and year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States to be affixed.

By the President.

HAMULTON FISH, Secretary of State,

By the President. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... Col. J. Sternberger, Paymaster U. S. A., died at Helens, Montana, on the 13th last, from in urice received in a fall from

... Daniel Maguire's lumber and saw-mill, on the corner of Cottage-ave and Ridge road, Philadelphia, was burned on Wednesday evening. Loss, \$4,000; insurance, \$45,000.

.... The first frost of the season in Iowa occurred

A fire occurred in Galveston vesterday in Strandar. The following is the list of subcrets: James Day & Ca., Arnold, Menari & Co., G. P. Kindred, Tromas Compton, W. H. Sarley, Co., bankers; Campbell & Clough, J. Im S. Selloy, F. Fernandez, F. Gonsales, H. W. Wicks, S. R. Davis, and Stockton & Hughes.At Wilton, Iowa, on Friday last, two old and

known efficers, named Dennis Monshin and R. Sarpent, wor-ounly entertained hostile feelings toward each other, mei-et, in the presence of several other citizens, and, after they had god a few words, forgent streek Monshin, when the latter drow e and stabled largent, exacting his death in a few hoors. and W. H. Varries, State Librarian, of Mississippi

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ROBERT E. LEE.

HIS LAST SICKNESS-CAUSE OF HIS ILLNESS-CEREMONIES IN LEXINGTON YESTERDAY.

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 13 .- I arrived here tonight, and find the town overwhelmed with grief at the death of him who was its idol. At the hotels, by the death of him who was its too.
hearth-stone, in the schools, on the streets, everywhere,
the only topic of conversation is the death of Gen. Lee. the colored people, who walk along in silence, with sorrowful countenance, and mourn the loss of "Good ole Massa Robert." Every house in the town seems to be

the colored people, who walk along in silence, with sorrowful countenance, and mourn the loss of "Good ols Massa Robert." Every house in the town seems to be draped with emblems of mourning, and no business has been transacted at any of the stores.

The facts in regard to the last liness of Gen. Lee, as I obtain them from those about him in his last hours, are substantially these: On Wednesday, Sept. 28, he was at Washington College and about the streets diligently attending to the duties of the Presidency. During the afternoon he presided at a meeting of the vestry of the church in which he was a communicant. Thence he went home, partook of a hight tea, and, while sitting surrounded by his family, he was attacked with stuper, becoming speechless, and so continuing during the night. In the morning he seemed better, and hopes were entertained that it was only a slight indisposition from nervous prostration.

He continued apparently to improve until Monday last, but spoke very little, and that only in reply to questions as to how he felt. He did not seem as confident of recovery as his physicians and friends. His intellect, however, was without a cloud, and he gave many signs that he knew what was going on around him. On Saturday Dr. Madison addressed him cheerfully, remarking: "General, you must make haste and get well, for Traveler (his favorite horse) is getting lazy, and you must give him some exercise." The only reply was a shake of the sick man's head, accompanied by a look that said as plainly as words could say, that he had no hope of engating again in out-door recreation.

Monday found the General worse, and though his sudden demise was not anticipated, it was thought best to telegraph for his sons, Gen. Fithugh, Gen. Custis, and Capit. Robert Lee, to come to his bedside. Before the message reached them their father was dead. He died at 94 o'clock on Monday morning. The physicians who tatended him in his last moments say that the remote cause of his death was long-continued depressing influences incident

Institute; 8th, Masonic fraternity and Odd Fellows; 8th, citizens generally.

The pail-bearers were Judge Anderson of the Court of Appeals, ex-Gov. Letcher, Commodore M. P. Maury, Prof. W. Preston Johnston, the Hon J. Kandolph ¡Tucker, and others not so well known. The body will be taken from the Chapel on Saturday morning, and placed in a vault erected for the purpose in the Codlege Library. The programme for the services on that day has not been arranged yet, but it is the wish of the family that everything shall be done as quietly as possible. Whether the body will be allowed to remain at Lexington is uncertain. Some think it will be taken to Alexandria, Gen. Lee having within the last year tought a lot in the cemetery of Christ Church there. Others incline to the opinion that the family will yield to take place at Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, in which case people from all parts of the State will be present.

The students of Washington College, of which Lee was

The students of Washington College, of which Lee was President, held a meeting this morning, and spointed the usual Committees on resolutions, &c. The Rev. Dt. Kirkpatrick made some feeling remarks. Many of the students were affected to tears. They seemed to have had for Gen. Lee the affection of children for a father. The college buildings are now draped with erape, Prayer meetings and religious services are now going on in the different churches, and a Sabbath-like stillness reigns throughout the town. The only sound breaking the silence of this twilight hour is the monotonous tolling of the bells—the knell of Lee.

RICHMOND IN MOURNING-PROPOSED INTERMENT OF THE REMAINS IN HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY.

RICHMOND, Oct. 13 .- Richmond presents toin this generation. The stores and public buildings are all closed. The bells in all parts of the city are toiling. On many doors are pictures and photographs of Gen. Lee, which are draped in crape and entwined with evergreens. The citizens are standing in groups on the principal thoroughfares conversing in subdued tones of the sad event. The feeling that the remains ought to be buried here at the expense of the State, is universal, and the Legislature, in making this request of his family, reiterated the public opinion. The City Council met this afternoon at the call of the Mayor. Gov. Walker sent

the following message to the General Assembly:

"It is with unaffected grief that I announce to you the painful intelligence of the death of Gen. Robert E. Locat Lexington yesterday morning. He died, as he had lived, a noble example of the sublime principles and teachings of the Caristian religion. He goes down to, the tomb amid the lamentation of an affectionate and sorrowing people. Of exaited public and private virtue in his life and caser, he filled the full measure of our conception of a man. A stricken family, a bereaved State, and an afflicted people bow with reverence and huminity before this visitation of Divine Providence. It is fitting that you, the representatives of the people, should take such appropriate action as the melancholy occasion suggests, and I believe you would but give expression to the universal desire of the people should your solicit the interment of the remains upon the grounds owned by the State at Hollywood Cemetery, where hereafter they may raise a monumental shaft commemorative alike of their sincere and lasting affection for the man and their profound appreciation of his greatness and goodness."

After the reading of Gov. Walker's message, a joint the following message to the General Assembly :

After the reading of Gov. Walker's message, a joint resolution was unanimously passed expressive of the deep sorrow of both Houses at the sad event, and requesting that the body be turned over to the State for nterment at Hollywood Cemetery, near this city. A joint committee consisting of five members of the House and two of the Senate, and their presiding officers, was appointed to go to Lexington and escort the remains here, if the request be granted. The Legislature then

THE U. S. FLAG PLACED AT HALF-MAST ON THE SAVANNAH CUSTOM-HOUSE-ACTION OF SEC RETARY BOUTWELL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 .- The following dispatch was received to-day by Secretary Boutwell from Collector Robb of Savannah, Ga., dated to-day:

"I have just this moment learned that the flag on the custom-House was at half-mast for the death of Gencies. It was ordered by my deputies without my know-dege. I have ordered the flag at full-mast. Much public feeling is manifested at my action. Shall the flag becovered again? Answer immediately." In response to the above, Secretary Boutwell has tele-

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

.There were 11 deaths from yellow fever in

New-Orleans on Wednesday.

.... The Georgia House has passed a resolution inviting Gen. Grant to the State Fair.

.... Both Houses of the Georgia Legislature will adjourn until Monday to attend the obsequies of Gen. Lee.

... Weston failed at the 37th mile on his 50-mile walk at Cooperatown, N. Y. vesterday. Spencer Wallace, an amateur of Observe med the 50 miles in 10 hours of Minimizer.

walk at Cooperstown, N. Y., vesseraly, optical.

Otaego, made the 50 miles in 10 hours 30 minutes.

Otaego, made the 50 miles in 10 hours 30 minutes.

In the game of base-ball, vesterday, at Cincinnat, between the Red Stockings and the White Stockings of Chicago, the score stool I and I at the end of the fifth innings, and at the end of the score is tool I and I at the wall of the thin inning, and at the end of the score in the sc

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

The funeral of Judge Dean will take place at a residence, in Poughkeepste, at 1 p. m. to any.

The Rev. Stephen G. Bulfineh died suddenly car at his residence, at Cambridge, Mass., age 61. ... Capt. Foosten, Treasurer of the Cherokee Na-dial on the shalt, at Granite River, Tenn. He had held many lines of high frust in the Nation. ... Dr. Josee Fox. for or of Gustavns V. Fox.)

to the age of the way, were in Lower, made, on